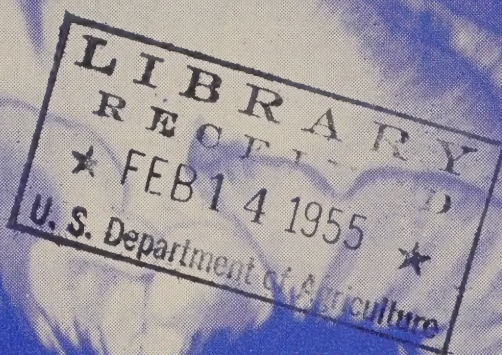


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● ● ● FINEST GIANT RUFFLED PANSIES

The Strain That Does Not Disappoint

Originated and
Grown by . . .

MRS. MERTON G. ELLIS

Canby, Oregon

This wonderful strain of **Giant Ruffled Pansies** originated and grown by **Mrs. Merton G. Ellis**, has become world famous. The immense blooms are of wonderful shades and coloring beyond all description. They have very heavy texture and sweet fragrance. They stand erect on very long strong stems and, cut with their very luxuriant foliage, just a few blooms arranged nicely make a gorgeous display.

In ideal pansy weather, we have had many blooms reach a diameter of 4 inches, some 4½ inches. Our climate is especially favorable for pansies. In hotter climates they may not reach over 3 or 3½ inches. In spring they are at their best. They are not so large during the summer but in the fall they should again become large.

(We do not list the separate colors nor mail Pansy plants.)

Your flower loving friend would appreciate a packet of . . .

Oregon Giant Pansy Seed

If You Want **BETTER PANSIES**
Than Your Neighbor, Plant . . .

The **OREGON GIANTS**

- Plant in late July, August, September or October for your spring pansy beds.
- Plant in the spring for your summer and fall beds

Finest Florists' Mixture . . .

1 packet, 500 seeds.....	\$ 1.00
1 ounce	12.00
1/2 ounce	6.00

THE OREGON GIANTS with their immense blooms, long, strong stems and luxuriant foliage are used effectively as

CUT FLOWERS . . .

With their delicate fragrance and beauty, they are unsurpassed for table decoration, in the sick room and for all dainty floral uses.

The blooms are also used in funeral work. One customer in California writes:

"I make lovely floral pieces with The Oregon Giants. I pick the blooms the day before I want to use them and put them in water in the refrigerator over night. They will do well if one picks them in the evening, places them in water and lets them stand outside all night. They hold up just beautifully. I have made wreaths of them and they are fresher than a lot of other flowers I have seen at funerals. It is quite warm down here but they always hold up handled in this way."

Increase Your Income by Growing **The OREGON GIANTS**



OUR OFFICES, STORE ROOMS AND HOME

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

It is a very satisfactory plan to make several sowings of seeds, so the Pansies will be at their best at different times.

In most climates best results are obtained by planting Pansy seed in late **July, August** or early **September** for early spring blooms.

If seed is planted in **October**, it is safer not to transplant the seedlings until spring, for in most climates they will not have time to become well established before the freezing weather sets in.

Spring Planting is desirable in climates too severe for the safe wintering over of plants. These should bloom profusely all summer, but will produce their largest blooms in the fall or during a cool rainy spell in summer if there is one.

Prepare a cold-frame or seed-boxes or flats for the seed, using good soil, slightly fertilized. If available, mix $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf mold or peat moss with the soil. Sift the soil for the top $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and use no fertilizer in that. Sow the seed thinly, broadcasting it. Sift just enough soil over the seed to BARELY cover it. Sift a thin layer of peat moss over this to help retain the moisture. Firm the soil by pressing with a flat board before sprinkling. Cover with a cloth or lath frame until the seed has germinated well. Sprinkle twice a day or often enough so that the seed NEVER dries out. Seed should germinate in from seven to ten days in spring or summer.

More people fail to get good germination through sowing their seed too deep or letting it dry out than any other causes, so especial care should be taken in regard to that. But damping off may result if kept **too moist**, so it is better to sprinkle often rather than a great deal at a time. The shading with some kind of frame is also important because then they will not dry out so fast and there isn't so much danger of neglecting to sprinkle often enough. Frames are also a protection from heavy storms.

Transplant when the seedlings have four or more leaves if weather conditions are favorable. Better let them become a little crowded than to transplant during a hot dry spell. Fall seedlings should be planted out in the open where they will get plenty of sunshine and where they will remain for spring blooming unless the winter is likely to be extremely severe. In such places they may need the protection of a cold frame but Pansies will stand even some zero weather if protected by straw or peat moss placed around the plants. Pansies that weather it through the winter out in the open will make the sturdiest plants and produce the largest, finest blooms in the early spring.

Pansies that are transplanted in the spring for summer blooming do well on the east side of some building where they will get the morning sun but not the hot afternoon sun. The north side gives pansies too much shade for good results.

Plants that are being grown for spring sales, may be set about six or eight inches apart in the row and the rows may be about fifteen or more inches apart, depending upon what method of cultivation is used. If plants are to remain all summer, they should be set about fifteen inches apart in the row.

Pansies want rich soil. Well rotted cow fertilizer seems to be the best for pansies, although rabbit, chicken, sheep and horse manures are good as well as bone-meal and other commercial fertilizers. It is a good plan to enrich the soil well, several weeks before time to transplant the seedlings.

In cultivating, leave the bed flat. Some people have a tendency to cultivate, raking the soil away from the plant so that each plant is left sitting on a little mound and this is likely to leave the side roots exposed. Rake the soil **toward** the plants; **not away** from them. Always cultivate after each irrigation as soon as the soil is in good workable condition. The dust mulch helps to conserve the moisture and it is not necessary to irrigate so often.

Mrs. Merton G. Ellis

CANBY

(Closed on Sundays)

OREGON

Suggestions for Marketing

PANSY PLANTS

People in general want to buy Pansy plants in the spring and there is small retail demand for them at other times, so seed must be sown with this in mind.

There is demand for small plants with from four to six leaves early in the spring. They stand transplanting well and customers will obtain splendid results from them.

There is even greater demand for **blooming** plants in the spring. They look so attractive put up twelve to the Pansy basket, each plant bearing a giant bloom. Each plant should be wrapped separately with newspaper around the roots but not covering up all the foliage. Early in the spring these baskets sell for \$1.50 or more.

Often it pays better to wrap 50 to 75 plants separately and place them in a peach tray, letting customers select the plants they wish.

Although there is a great demand for Pansy plants, yet, there is also much competition on public markets, etc., so it is important to have **BETTER PANSIES** than the others have.

In digging Pansies for market it is important to wait until a plant has had a bloom wide open for at least a week. The blooms increase in size after first opening, especially in the spring. It sometimes takes patience to wait for them, but it pays.

There is also good demand from florists for small Pansy plants, transplanting size, in the fall. Some amateur gardeners also realize that it is better to buy small plants in the fall than blooming plants in the spring but in general the public buys the blooming plants.

PRIMROSES

POLYANTHUS

These are very hardy, long-lived perennials. They will grow almost anywhere.

Packet, 200 Seeds, Mixed Colors.....\$1.00

This is a very choice mixture, selected originally from several of the best strains and will produce a bed of gorgeous blooms that can be seen a long way off and cause people to "come and see." The bed continues beautiful for two or three months, especially in March, April and May.

Seed Sowing . . .

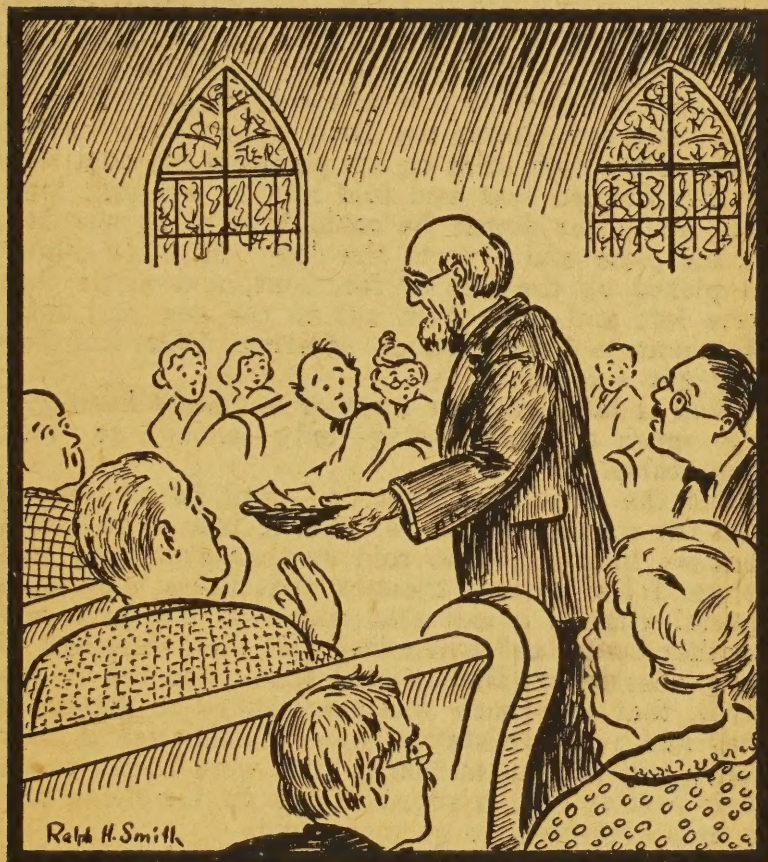
Prepare a deep flat or cold frame filled with good, rich garden soil mixed with peat-moss. Tamp firmly and sprinkle until it is damp all the way through. Then broadcast the seed rather thinly and **barely** cover with sifted peat-moss mixed with sifted soil. Tamp firmly again. Shade the cold frame with lath or cloth frame and **NEVER** allow it to dry out.

Fresh seed sown in summer or early fall germinates quickly—in about a week or ten days. If sown in early spring, it takes about three weeks. Alternate freezing and thawing of the seed in a refrigerator before sowing assists germination.

Summer and fall seedlings should remain in the cold frame all winter, mulched with dead leaves. Primroses lose their leaves during the winter but will come again in early spring. Then they should be transplanted to their permanent bed, at least 12 inches apart. Seedlings from spring sowing may be transplanted as soon as they are large enough to handle well. They will bloom beautifully the following spring and the plants will last many years. They may be divided and re-set to make more plants if desired, a few weeks after the blooming season is over.

Primroses do well in partial shade or in open sun where they are shaded somewhat by other perennials. They like very rich, loose soil with good drainage and **PLENTY** of moisture. Irrigating after the blooming season should not be neglected.

When Deacon Talked Out Loud



We were not expecting anything unusual that day, but we got it just the same. It was a warm Sunday, and the annual foreign missionary sermon was to be preached and the offering taken. That didn't excite us for we had slept thru both sermon and collection many a time before. It wasn't the sermon either, for that was ordinary, but it went home to the deacon. As I remember, the preacher's

text was "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He dwelt considerably on "Go ye." He said it didn't say anything about taking up a collection, but it did say "TO GO."

Our collections, he told us, didn't amount to much and always reminded him of the story he had heard of a little boy. Seems the little fellow was saving some of the best meat on his plate for his dog. The mother noticed that and told him to eat that himself, and after dinner he could take what was left on his plate and give to the dog. So after dinner he picked up the bits of fat, bone, and gristle that were left and took them out to the dog and said: "I meant to bring you an offering, Fido, but I've only got a collection."

Well it hit home, for most of us hadn't been giving much of an offering—only enough to look respectable.

But the preacher went on until he showed us that the command, "Go ye," meant just what it said that we had to go. He told us that everybody had to go. I had always thought that there was some special kind of a call that comes to one here and another there; and when they felt that, they had to be a missionary. But he said that was not in the Bible, that everybody was commanded to go unless they had a call to stay at home. And even if they had a call to stay at home, they were bound to do their best to find a substitute to go for them, and to help everybody to go that could.

Then he asked us how we would feel if we had no Jesus to go to for forgiveness of our sins, for help in our trials, for strength against temptation, comfort in sorrow, for guidance in perplexity; no Jesus to tell us how to live here, and especially no Jesus to tell us about the love of God and where our loved ones go after death. This was what made life so dark for the heathen, and in our gifts we were to remember the heathen's need for us to go.

Then he prayed and the choir didn't sing that day, but the organ played softly while the collection was being taken. Old Deacon Bright got up to pass the plate on his side. The old deacon was a fine man as you could meet in a day's journey, good neighbor, and as honest a man as ever lived—nice 200 acre farm and a fine family, all members of the church. Jim, the oldest, ran the farm; Jack, the 2nd boy, was just ready to go to college; and Mary had her diploma as a teacher and was studying to be a nurse in the Toronto hospital. Mother too, was as nice a woman as you could find anywhere. The old deacon was considerably deaf of late years, and sat alone in the front pew. I guess he got to dreaming over the sermon, for as he rose to get the collection plate he began to talk to himself out aloud.

So, he took the plate and began to talk. As I remember, this is what he said: "So that 'Go ye, means me and every one of us, and this is the Lord's plate, and what we put in is our substitute and shows how much we love Him and how much we'd have been worth to Him, seeing we don't go ourselves." Then he got to the back seat and passed the plate. Our back seats are always full of young men; and as they put their money on the plate, the old man went on: "Twenty-five cents from Sam Jones. My boy, you'd have been worth more than that to the Lord. Ten cents from David Brown, five cents from Tom Stone, and nothing from Steve Jackson, forty cents for four boys, and every one of them could go, too. They're worth \$600 a year to their fathers and only 40 cents to the Lord."

In the next pew sat Mr. Allen and his family. He put on a dollar for the family, and the old deacon moved on, saying, "The price of one of your dinners down town, half of that pair of gloves you have, almost as much as you spent for ice cream last week, a box of candy," were the deacon's

comments as the coins fell from the hands of the judge and family.

Then Father John Robb put in a bill rolled up, Mrs. Robb put in another, Jonny Robb a little envelope with pennies, and Maggie helped the baby to put in another little bag: and the old deacon said: "God bless them!"

You may be sure we were all listening by this time, though we didn't dare turn around; and there were lots of us mighty glad the deacon wasn't taking the collection in our aisle.

John McClay's pew came. "Worth a dollar a year to the Lord and two thousand a year to himself," said the deacon. "Seventy-five dollars for a bicycle and twenty-five cents for the Lord don't match, Tommy McClay."

"Ah, Miss Eden, it looks queer for a hand with a fifty-dollar ring to drop five cents in the plate." "A new house for yourself and an old quarter for your Lord, Alex. Bovey?"

"You take in washing and can give five dollars to the Lord! God bless you, Mrs. Dean. What? Minnie has some, too, and wee Robbie?"

"Fifty, seventy-five, ninety. Oh, your dinner will cost more than you have given, Mr. Steele." "A bright, new dollar bill, and spread out too. Mr. Perkins, I am afraid ninety-five cents was for show."

A check from Mr. Hay. It will be a good one, too, for he gives a tenth to the Lord."

"Two dollars from you, Harry Atkins, is a small gift to the Lord that healed your wife."

"Ah, Miss Kitty Hughes, that fifty cents never cost you a thot; and you Miss Marion, only a quarter, when both of you could go and support yourselves." "Five cents from the father and a cent from each of the family. I guess John Hull and family don't love the heathen brothers very hard."

Ah, Mrs. McRunion, that means a good deal to you. The Lord keep you until you join the good

ded the old leather-bound Bible with its brass clasps, but he did not open it once. At last, while packing his trunk to move to his son, where he intended to spend his few remaining years, he discovered the unknown riches which were in his possession. What thoughts of regret must have come to his mind. If he had only opened that Bible years ago he then might have used the money to great advantage. Instead of it, the treasure laid idle for 40 years. And he might have had it and enjoyed it all that time.

This is a sad story. But there is something infinitely sadder than the experience of this man. It is the neglect of the Bible by God's people. Our God has given to His people a wonderful treasure in His own Word. In this Book of books the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God are stored up. Here the riches of his love and grace are

made known and the highest wisdom man is capable of possessing is told out. All the child of God needs spiritually is found in its pages; all wants are there supplied. And yet these riches put at our disposal by a loving Father, are unknown and unused riches. Instead of being enjoyed, used, and in using them, multiplied, they are neglected. Many of God's people are dragging along in a spiritually impoverished state, when they might have all their needs supplied and constantly increase in the knowledge of God. Occasionally we receive letters from aged Christians, including preachers. They tell us how they deplore the fact that they did not know certain truths thirty and forty years ago. "How different my Christian life and experience as well as service might have been," is what an old Christian wrote us recently. And all this time these riches were in the Bible, they might have enjoyed them. Oh! the neglected Bible! May we arise and possess our possessions—Our Hope. Job. 23:12.

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man that's gone." "Charlie Bakers, and you too, Effie—I doubt if the Lord will take any substitute for you." "Nothing from Mr. Cantile? Heathens at Home? Perhaps you are one of them." "Five cents, Mr. Donald. I doubt if you'd want to put that in the Lord's hand."

Then the old man came to his own pew and his wife put in an envelope. Ah, Mary, my dear, I am afraid that we have been robbing the Lord all these years. I doubt we'd have put Jack on the plate, wife. Jim, my boy, you'd be worth far more than that to the Lord." Jack and Mary sat in the choir.

So it went from pew to pew till the old man came to the front again, and there he stood a moment, the plate in his left hand and after fumbling in his vest pocket a while he said: "No, that isn't enough, Lord; you ought to get more than that; you've been very good to me." So he put the plate down, and taking out an old leathern wallet, counted out some bills on the plate, and said: "I am sorry, Lord, I didn't know you wanted me to go, and Jim will keep mother and me on the farm, now we're getting old; but I won't keep back Jack any longer; and Mary's been wanting to go, too, only I wouldn't let her. Take them both Lord."

Then while the old man sat down and buried his face in his hands, Deacon Wise jumped up and said: "Dear Pastor, we haven't done our duty. Let's take up the offering again next Sunday." And a chorus of "Amens" came from all over the church. Then the pastor got up, with tears in his eyes, and said: "My friend; I haven't done all I could, either. I want to give more next Sunday, and I'll give my boy too."

Then we sang a hymn as we closed, but it sounded different than it ever had before:

"Love so amazing, so divine,

Demands my soul, my life, my all."

The organist said she believed it went through the

roof, and I guess the Lord thought so, too.

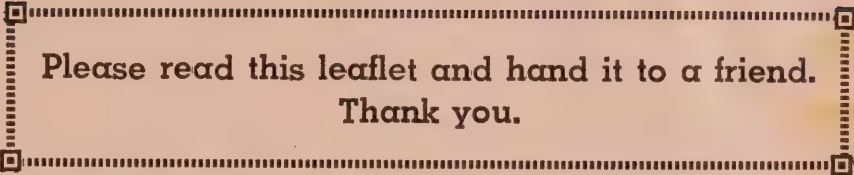
I think that old deacon felt pretty bad when he found that his day-dreaming had been done aloud. And one or two felt pretty hard at first, but they knew it was true. So that was what started our missionary church, and we've kept on ever since. Six of our best young men, and 8 of our brightest girls have gone as missionaries during the last six years.

Jack Bright? He married the organist, and they are on the border of Tibet, where his zeal is winning a way for Christ. Mary Bright married the minister's son, and they went to Africa.

The old deacon has gone to his rest now. I wish we had more like him. Jim keeps his mother on the farm yet, she's getting pretty feeble. You're much obliged? O, that's nothing. I'm glad to tell you. You see I have two of my own boys that are in the work, one in India and the other in China, and another getting ready to go. My name? John Donald. You're laughing? Yes, I was the one who gave only five cents that day. What the old man said about putting it in the Lord's hand struck me. But I hope to give the Lord a boy or girl for every one of those five cents. Even my two youngest are talking about going already. You see the Lord said, 'Go ye', so we're going. Good-bye.

"Therefore said he unto them, The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest." Luke 10:2.

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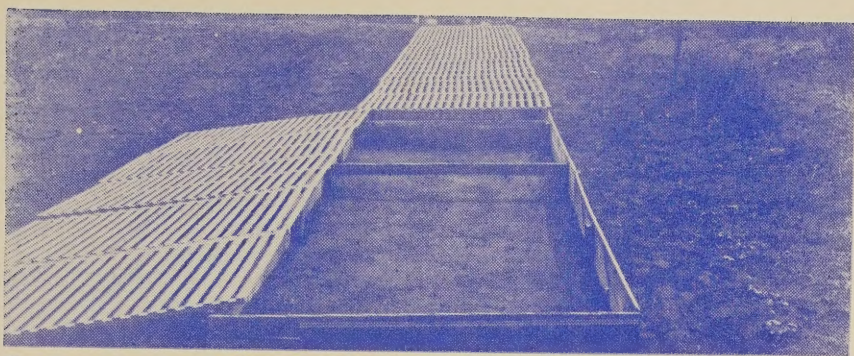
Please read this leaflet and hand it to a friend.
Thank you.



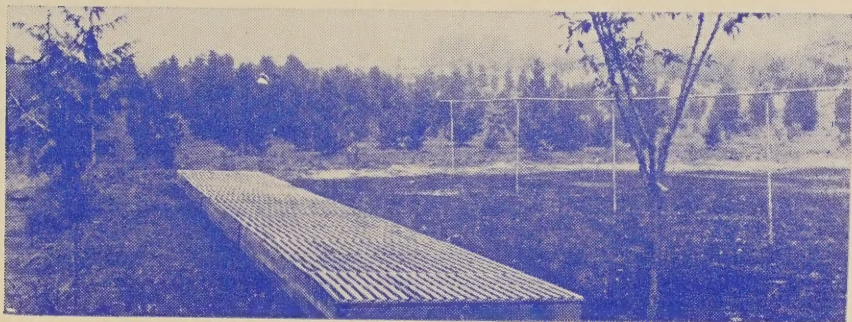
THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST IN
THE OREGON GIANTS

I AM GLAD TO SEND YOU THE
ENCLOSED CIRCULAR.

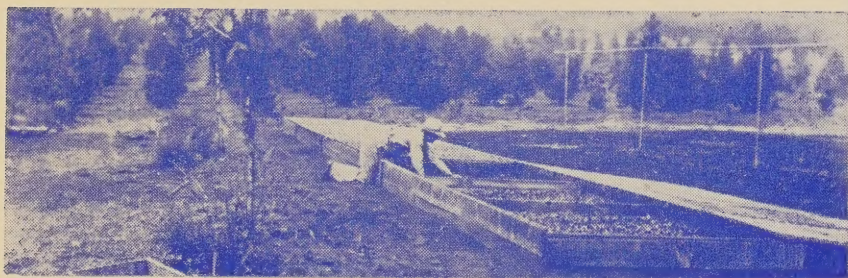
CORDIALLY YOURS,
MRS. MERTON G. ELLIS



Sections in the foreground are ready to be sown; those in the rear have seed germinating, shaded by the lath frames.



Showing the cold-frame in which are Pansy seedlings, being shaded by lath frames.



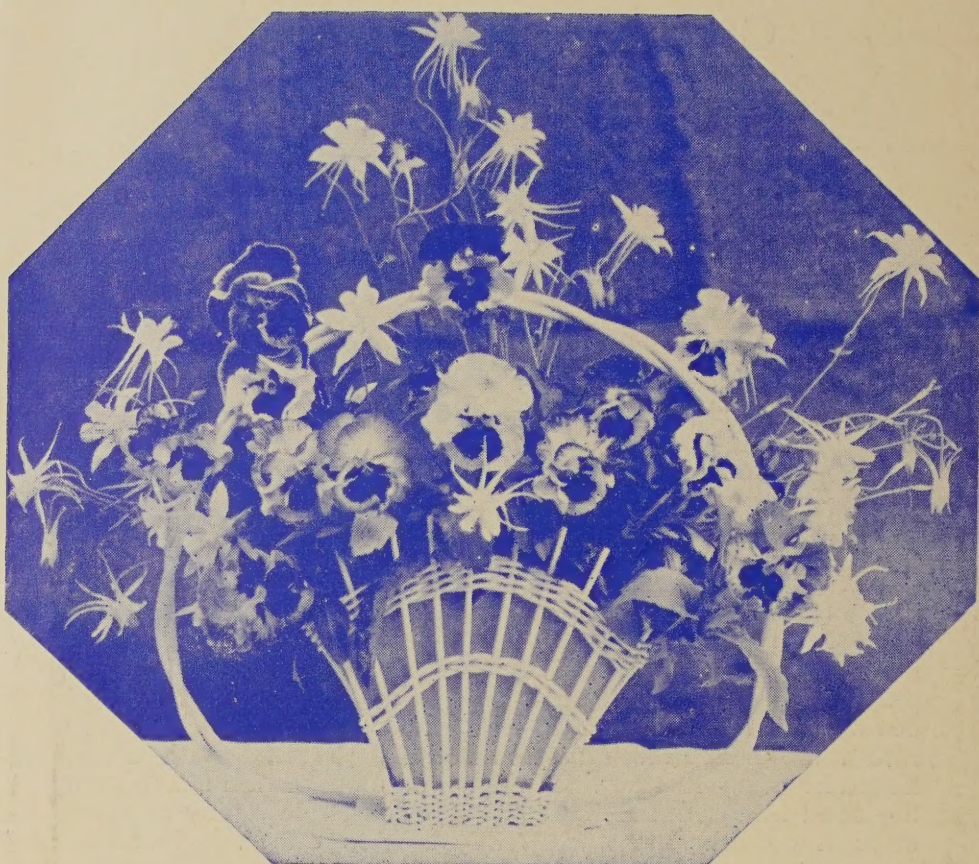
Weeding the seed-bed.

A cold frame is ideal for germinating Pansy seeds. The one shown in these pictures is 60 x 6 ft. but it may be made similarly on a much smaller scale if desired.

Only half of the cold frame is shown, because a very important part is underground. In order to exclude moles and gophers the soil was first dug out to a depth of about ten inches and made very level. Then boards were sunk to that depth all around it and galvanized wire screen of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh was laid completely over the floor of the seed bed and nailed to the boards around it so it would be mole-proof. Then soil, etc., was filled in even with the ground as described in the Cultural Directions.

The lath frames are made in sections, the length of a lath by six feet, so they may be removed easily. The laths are nailed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. This seems to make sufficient shade, allows good ventilation, and the seedlings do not become as tender as they would under glass. Cloth frames would be advisable in places where the seed beds need protection from heavy storms. When seed is sown late in the fall or early spring, hot-bed sash is preferable to the lath frames, although the lath frames may be placed on top of the glass on very warm days for shade.

A very simple method for those growing a small quantity of plants is to use a box about eight inches deep, placed in full sunshine. For shading this, slit open a flour sack; tack one side of it to the back of the box at the top, make a wide hem in the opposite side of the cloth through which a narrow board may be placed to weight it down so the wind won't blow it off. This covering may be easily thrown back for sprinkling. If one is troubled with snails, ants, etc., eating the seed or seedlings, set the box on a table with the legs placed in cans of water.



COLUMBINE OR AQUILEGIA

PACKET, 200 SEEDS, MIXED COLORS.....50c

This is a very choice strain, the seed plants being selected from the famous Mrs. Scott Elliott hybrids and other choice strains.

The graceful, long spurred Columbine is one of the most satisfactory of the perennials. It blooms at a time when flowers are scarce, helping out greatly on Decoration Day, Mothers' and Fathers' Days, Commencements, weddings, etc. It gives a particularly beautiful lacey effect in baskets, combined with Pansies or other flowers, using the Columbine as a background and adding height to the general effect, as is shown in the photo above. Columbine works up nicely in funeral designs and is also beautiful in the garden. It blooms for a long period. It does best in partial shade but will thrive also in the sunshine. The seed may be planted in the spring, summer or fall. If planted in the fall, it would be best not to transplant until spring.

Columbine plants lose their leaves during the winter but will come again early in the spring. The plants live for many years, growing larger and blooming profusely. In some places it may take two years for them to start blooming but they are worth waiting for. Seed sowing and transplanting directions are the same as for pansies.

DELPHINIUM SEED

PACKET, 200 SEEDS, MIXED COLORS.....\$1.00

This seed is from best plants of several strains, including Pacific, Blackmore and Langdon, Wrexham, etc.

Plant seed very shallow in a cold frame. Cover the surface of soil with sifted peat-moss. Keep moist and shaded. After plants are up, remove shade gradually. If seed is planted in spring or summer, transplant young plants to the garden, setting them about three feet apart. If seed is planted in fall, winter the plants over in the cold frame. Plants will lose their leaves, but will come again in the spring.

Delphiniums will not produce their best blooms until the second year.

Delphiniums have two distinct blooming seasons, sometimes three. The blooms should not be allowed to go to seed, to secure best results. It is well to cut the plants back after a blooming season. Bone meal in moderation is good but not too close to the plants.